January 31, 1776. NUMB. 2458.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JOHN SHIELDS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING ſold off the principal part of his GOODS, propoſes to cloſe his ſales as quick as poſſible, by diſpoſing of the remainder on very low terms, for caſh; which conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Calimancoes, durants and tammies, of various colours; camblets and ſhaloons; black breeches patterns; ſtriped perſians and ſilk moreens; black India luteſtrings and ſattins; mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; a neat aſſortment of flat, faſhionable death-head buttons; a few pieces of ſpotted and flowered lawns; ladies crooked and crambo horn combs; cambrick in patches; Mancheſter white filletting tape; quality bindings; wafers in pounds; Cape-May boys and mens mittens; blue, blue grey, and coloured broadcloths; a large aſſortment of plain, figured, ſilvered, and black ribbons; cinnamon, cloves and mace, &c. &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted to him, both in town and country, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts in ſuit. 4 W.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1776.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has taken the houſe lately occupied by David Franks, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Coomb's-alley, where he has provided a very large room for the more convenient accommodation of ſuch Gentlemen who chooſe to learn the uſe of the SMALL SWORD.

The uſe of which is taught there every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from ſix in the morning to two in the afternoon.

Private leſſons on the ſame every afternoon.

He continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in his other branch of buſineſs, as uſual, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from eight o'clock in the morning to one.

An evening ſchool for Gentlemen, who have not had an opportunity of learning a PROPER ADDRESS, every evening from five to nine o'clock. ¶

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 31, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JOSEPH BROWN, Mariner, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

MARY BROWN, and JOHN BALDWIN, Adminiſtrat. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, containing about one acre, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe, with a large barn and ſtables, chair-houſe, and other out-houſes, with a well of good water before the door; it is ſituate in Eyres's-town, Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the great road leading from Mount-holly to Vincent-town, and about a mile from a navigable landing on Ancocus Creek; it is about 3 miles from Mount-holly, where is a Church, about a mile from a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, and two miles from a Quakers Meeting-houſe; it is about 15 miles from Philadelphia; is a pleaſant ſituation, and ſuitable either for a tavern, ſhop, or a tradeſman. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Moore's-town, and ſaid county.

¶ THOMAS GILL.

Firſt-Month 24, 1776.

TO BE LETT,

THE Mill and Plantation, belonging to the eſtate of Daniel Aſhbridge, deceaſed, on Poqueſſion Creek, in Bucks county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, the mill is large and built with ſtone, on the tide, within about 100 perches of the river Delaware, where flats or ſhallops can come up to the mill; there are a good pair of French burs and a good pair of country ſtones, a rolling ſereen, a fan, 3 bolting reels and hoiſting works, which are all in good repair for carrying on merchant work, and all go by water, a good ſtore-houſe near 60 feet by 20, where ſeveral other mills bring their flour to carry to Philadelphia; there are about 150 acres of land, a houſe, barn, a good cooper's ſhop, good milk-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 5 acres of bank meadow, and two other meadows and ſome woodland. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid premiſes, may apply to JOHN PAUL, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, near the premiſes, or THOMAS FLETCHER, junior, in Abington townſhip, both in Philadelphia county. ¶

Firſt-Month 25, 1776,

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 26th day of next month, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Nether-Providence Cheſter county, containing about 1000 acres of land, 50 of which is cleared and produces good crops of wheat and other grain, about 8 acres of meadow cleared, and has been uſually watered by a conſtant ſtream that flows through the ſame; there is likewiſe about 12 acres of fertile bottom adjoining Crumeſek, almoſt cleared and intended for meadow, the remainder woodland; there is built thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral fire-places therein, and a cellar under the whole, a good ſpring of water very convenient to the ſame, on which the greateſt part of the workmanſhip towards building a ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe is done, and may be compleated at a ſmall expence, with ſome other out buildings, and a young orchard of near 100 trees, of grafted fruit; the title is indiſputable. The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time allowed for the payment of the greateſt part of the money, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Any perſon that may incline to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to William Horne, living on the premiſes, or to William Fell, near the ſame, and it is not doubted but ſuch will find it fully anſwer the expectation they may have conceived by the above deſcription.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Horne, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, or any one of them, before the firſt day of the Fourth-month next, and thoſe that neglect muſt expect to miſs receiving a dividend of his eſtate; and all perſons that are anywiſe indebted to him, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to WILLIAM FELL, JESSE MARIS, or JOHN HORNE, Aſſignees.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a crop of wheat in the ground. § 7 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by the PRINTERS hereof,

THE POCKET ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1776.

The SPEECH *of the late Lord Mayor* JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; from the Huſtings at Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday, the 8th of November, on his going out of office.*

Gentlemen of the Livery,

THE important and extenſive powers, with which you entruſted me the laſt year as your Chief Magiſtrate, I now reſign with ſingular ſatisfaction, becauſe they devolve to a gentleman, whom I am perſuaded you will find exerting them at this time for your advantage, and the emolument of this great metropolis. The noble privileges and immunities tranſmitted down to us by our ſpirited anceſtors, I am ſatisfied he will carefully maintain and ſupport.

The laſt year, Gentlemen, has paſſed without any attack on our rights and privileges from the Houſe of Commons. That arbitrary and unprincipled body has been almoſt wholly employed, with the induſtry and ſpirit of fiends, in the vain and wicked attempt of perfecting their plans to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in New-England, and popery in Canada. They have ſtained the Britiſh laurels with the guiltleſs blood of our fellow-ſubjects in America. But the Houſe of Lords, early in the preſent year, made a direct attack on the rights of every commoner in England, and the eſſential privileges of this city. They ordered a citizen, Mr. Randall, unheard, into cuſtody, without any appeal to a jury, only for diſreſpectful words againſt a Member of their Houſe. Although parties, they endeavoured to eſtabliſh themſelves judges in their own cauſe, in equal violation of the dictates of common ſenſe and juſtice; and in the firſt inſtance, not by an appeal from an inferior court to them, as the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom. The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod came repeatedly with his aſſiſtants here to ſeize a citizen, but notwithſtanding the expreſs aſſertion in his order, that he ſhould find it *a ſufficient warrant* for the attachment of the body of a freeman, Mr. Randall remained ſafe in his own houſe under the protection of the laws, and your chief magiſtrate. The officer of the Houſe of Lords preferred an ignominious retreat to Weſtminſter, to the certainty of his own commitment in the city by a really *ſufficient warrant*, which I would have iſſued, if he had perſevered. He made a report of *what he had not done*, and that diſgraceful entry in the Journals of the Houſe of Lords gives us another demonſtration, that in this free country all uſurped authority muſt in the end yield to law and the conſtitution, for Mr. Randall has ever ſince remained among us in perfect ſecurity, as unmoleſted from the illegal attacks of the Lords, as Mr. Miller has been from the late ſimilar outrages of the Commons.

An attack of a different nature, gentlemen, has ſince been made by the miniſters on the rights of the livery in common-hall, as if no right of the ſubject was to remain unviolated. They adviſed the King not to receive your petitions and remonſtrances on the throne. That important privilege you have vindicated with ſpirit, and, if you perſevere, a favourable moment will certainly arrive to recover what an arbitrary adminiſtration have at preſent ſuſpended.

Whilſt with a jealous eye I watched over the great franchiſes of the City, I held the ſcales of juſtice with a ſteady and equal hand. The judicial duties of my office were filled with a ſtrict attendance, and my beſt abilities called forth to ſupport the dignity of the character, which your ſuffrages had beſtowed upon me. Juſtice has been regularly and impartially adminiſtered, and I may boldly challenge the moſt envenomed and prejudiced enemy to ſupport an accuſation of miſconduct in my judicial capacity. I reflect with the warmeſt gratitude on your honourable approbation of my ſervices, by returning me this year alſo to the Court of Aldermen.

From the pre-eminence, Gentlemen, to which your favour raiſed me, I now return with pleaſure to my former ſtate of one of your Magiſtrates, and to mingle with the maſs of my fellow-citizens. After ſo long a period of inceſſant labour and fatigue, it is uſual to have the exemption of the enſuing year, as a time of repoſe and relaxation from all public buſineſs and attendance. I do not mean to claim that indulgence. I will follow the example of my excellent friend, and immediate predeceſſor, Mr. Alderman Bull. While God continues me health and ſtrength, I will be unwearied in your ſervice, and readily take my ſhare in the public buſineſs of this great City, ſtill following the line of my duty to you, regardleſs of private eaſe, peace or ſafety."

LONDON, October 28.

A BILL for preventing emigrations to America will meet the early attention of Parliament.

During our preſent conteſt with America, the Lords of the Admiralty, we are informed, intend keeping two ſquadrons of ſhips of war compleatly manned, which are to keep ſix months proviſions on board; one ſquadron is to lay in Plymouth Sound, and the other at Spithead.

Oct. 30. We hear that Lord North's Declaration in the Houſe of Commons, "that notwithſtanding the offers of foreign aſſiſtance his Majeſty had received, he was not fond of accepting of ſuch, unleſs in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity; and that he intended to ſend, at *one and the ſame time*, the moſt equitable terms of RECONCILIATION to our fellow-ſubjects in America, and a moſt reſpectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in caſe thoſe terms ſhould be rejected,"—meets with univerſal approbation.

The Duke of Grafton on Thurſday in the Houſe of Lords, to the aſtoniſhment of almoſt every body, drew out his whole artillery againſt adminiſtration; he ſaid, the part they were taking againſt America, was equally diſgraceful to ſtateſmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,—that he trembled for the diſmemberment of ſo great a part of our Empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if ſome ſpecial check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if adminiſtration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every oppoſition in his power, and that he would not be reſtrained from this on any conſideration whatſoever—that he ſhould make all kind of buſineſs nay even ſickneſs itſelf bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwiſe permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the houſe. Likewiſe the Biſhop of Peterborough, in a ſtrain ſuitable to the dignity of his profeſſion, preſſed with great humanity the ſtoppage of human blood.

The popular party is ſtrengthened this ſeſſion with the Duke of Grafton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, General Conway, and moſt of their connections in both houſes.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Oct. 26,

"Tueſday ſailed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, conſiſting of one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, and forty private men, the Boreas frigate of 48 guns, Capt. Thompſon; ſhe has ſtopped at Black-ſtakes to take in her powder and artillery, after which ſhe is to proceed directly on her voyage.

"Same day alſo, the Briſtol, a fine new ſhip of 50 guns, was launched from his Majeſty's dock yard at Sheerneſs; ſhe is put into commiſſion, bound for America, and on board of her Commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hoiſt his broad pendant."

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th inſt. mentions, that ſeveral pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on ſhore there, ſome without legs, and others without arms, &c. two more were ſeen floating without heads.

HOUSE OF LORDS. *November* 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the Houſe of Lords, for leave to enter a Proteſt, in the name of himſelf and other Lords, againſt the Addreſs of the Houſe preſented to the King on Friday laſt, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the Houſe, that Proteſts ſhould be entered the next day after the deciſion of any buſineſs, which made it neceſſary to aſk leave of the Houſe upon this occaſion.

The Duke of Mancheſter then made an introductory ſpeech to the following motion; That this Houſe is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the ſervice of the Crown of Great-Britain, previous to the conſent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconſtitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a juſtification of the meaſure, as ſafe, conſtitutional and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous queſtion, that is, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe whether the depending motion ſhall be put.

An intereſting debate followed; and the ſpeakers in ſupport of the previous queſtion, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the meaſure of employing the Electoral troops, were, the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In ſupport of the Duke of Mancheſter's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Effingham, Lyttleton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the courſe of the debate, all the old arguments reſpecting the American conteſt were repeated, pro and con, but

The Duke of Grafton threw out ſome new information; purporting, that at a proper time he would lay before the Houſe a ſketch of the forces and expences required to carry on the war againſt America, and of the burthenſome taxes that would follow: His Grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer ſupport adminiſtration, unleſs the Miniſtry changed their conduct againſt America; and, in the ſtrongeſt terms, he condemned the meaſure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden ſpoke for a conſiderable time. His Lordſhip, after having gone ſhortly into the queſtion firſt moved, left it on a ſudden, and went into the great field of American diſputes, and the meaſures taken by Parliament the laſt ſeſſion. He obſerved, the Miniſters had acknowledged themſelves to have been deceived. He ſaid the great deceiver lay ſomewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himſelf. He pointed out ſeveral inſtances where they had been deceived, and by reaſon of which the flower of his Majeſty's army had been deſtroyed. He told the Houſe it was not now too late to ſettle the unhappy diſpute, to the honour and happineſs of both countries. His Lordſhip ſpoke with his uſual greatneſs, though, at the ſame time, with much coolneſs and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Adminiſtration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congreſs to the King before the Houſe? and they ſaid, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honourable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the Houſe, if the Miniſtry would not. Lord Shelburne alſo declared, that the moſt extenſive operations that could be required to be carried on laſt year, or for the year enſuing, might be effected without employing one ſingle foreigner, and therefore aſſerted, that the meaſure of contracting for the Electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in oppoſition ſeemed, however, very willing to acquit the Miniſtry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the meaſure to be unconſtitutional, and ſolicit the paſſing an act of indemnity; and it ſhould ſeem as if Lord North will be perſuaded by his friends to take this neceſſary ſtep, to quiet the minds of thoſe who think the meaſure, without it, would be eſtabliſhed into a dangerous precedent.

The previous queſtion was put at eight o'clock, and paſſed, on a diviſion, 75 againſt 35, proxies on both ſides included.

Nov. 2. Upwards of 600 veſſels, which uſed to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

It is notorious, and cannot be too often repeated, that the men who have been, and are ſtill, moſt blood-thirſty and violent againſt America, are the *Bedford party*. They have no principle. An exceſſive and inſatiable luſt of office, for the emoluments, is their only paſſion. To gratify this luſt, tho' frequent experience has convinced all ſides it is impoſſible, they attached themſelves to Jenkinſon, Bute and Mansfield. Of this cloſet faction is Martin of North-Carolina. America cannot, will not, treat with the ſecret, confidential inſtrumeſit of theſe men. If peace is really meant, theſe men muſt be removed Until that is done, neither America nor England will believe the Court ſincere in any propoſitions they may offer. An hundred thouſand court writers cannot deny or explain away this truth. It is a conteſt upon which the King alone muſt decide. His Miniſters have reduced him to this alternative; he muſt part with *them*, or his *Colonies*.

A great number of ſoldiers deſerted from the five regiments that laſt embarked from Corke for North-America, before they could be ſecured on board the tranſports.

This day the Lord Mayor elect, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City officers, went to the Lord Chancellor's, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, when the Lord Mayor elect was preſented to his Lordſhip for his approbation by Alderman Croſby, who was the ſenior Alderman there; when the Lord Chancellor informed them, his Majeſty had been pleaſed to approve of the choice the Livery had made.

Nov. 8. A Bill is to be brought into Parliament this week for the purpoſe of empowering Governors Penn, Franklin, and the reſt of the Governors of the American provinces, to grant indemnities for paſt offences, and receive the ſubmiſſion of all ſuch as are willing to ſubmit to the uſurpations of Great-Britain.

We hear from Corke, that on Tueſday the 10th ult. at one o'clock, when the army were in their beds, without previous notice, a draft was made from the two regiments, and at ſeven o'clock they were taken to Cove, and embarked for America.—We are aſſured the 53d regiment does not conſiſt of more than 100 men.

To the honour of the Britiſh nation, there is ſtill ſome little degree of virtue exiſting. The unwearied endeavours of the worthy proteſting Lords, the ſpirit of the freeholders of Middleſex, and the almoſt general patriotiſm of the Livery of London, joined with the earneſt efforts of that pure ſociety, the London Aſſociation, may yet, by their perſeverance, in time, open the eyes of their fellow ſubjects, and work a material change in the wretched ſituation of our affairs.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Ethan Allen, the perſon who commanded the party of Provincials which were defeated near Montreal, and who was alſo taken priſoner, to Gen. Preſcott, on the General's ordering him into irons, and to be cloſely confined.

"Honourable Sir,

"In the wheel of tranſitory events I find myſelf priſoner, and in irons: Probably your Honour has certain reaſons to me inconceiveable, though I challenge an inſtance of this ſort of œconomy of the Americans during the late war towards any officers of the crown.

"On my part, I have to aſſure your Honour, that when I had the command, and took Captain Delaplace and Lieut. Felton, with the garriſon of Ticonderoga, I treated them with every mark of friendſhip and generoſity, the evidence of which is notorious even in Canada. I have only to add, that I expect an honourable and humane treatment, as an officer of my rank and merit ſhould have, and ſubſcribe myſelf your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervant, ETHAN ALLEN."

A correſpondent obſerves, that nothing more ſtrongly marks the temper of the preſent times than the anſwer to the Houſe of Commons. Contributions are required, foreign troops are to be hired, an army of 50,000 is to be maintained to put the Americans in the ſame ſituation they were in the year 1763. The Americans, on the other hand, are raiſing as numerous an army to obtain the ſame ſituation. It is what they have deſired in every petition; it is a ſituation for which they have reſolved to ſacrifice life, fortune, and whatever beſides is held moſt dear; it is a ſituation which, once obtained, they have declared that their arms ſhall immediately be thrown aſide. Miſunderſtandings are generally the ſources of moſt quarrels, but ſurely their conſideration will be no palliation when a civil war, the greateſt of all misfortunes, is the certain conſequence.—What are the wiſe and good to conclude from ſuch proceedings?

The tools of arbitrary power are ſurreptitiouſly obtaining an addreſs from the city of Weſtminſter, not by public advertiſement, but by privately ſoliciting the names of poor creatures who are deceived, and know not what they put their hands to. Preſently we ſhall ſee it announced the humble, dutiful addreſs of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter. Quere. Would it not well become the inhabitants of Weſtminſter to call a meeting, to conſider of a truly loyal addreſs and memorial, to deſcribe the real grievances of this country in the loſs of the great American trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords took into conſideration the Petition and Addreſs to his Majeſty, from the American Congreſs, which was laid before the Houſe by the Earl of Dartmouth.

A motion being made, that Governor Penn be called to the bar, and examined, the ſame paſſed in the negative, 56 againſt 22.

The Duke of Richmond's motion for a reconciliation with the colonies paſſed in the negative, 42 againſt 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Luttrell made a long ſpeech, in which he conſidered the nature, principles, and ſpirit of government in general, and the conſtitution of this kingdom in particular; from which he concluded, that whenever the truſt delegated by the people was unjuſtly or oppreſſively exerciſed by the delegates, then the truſt ſhould naturally ceaſe, and the power revert to its firſt ſource, the people at large; that if this propoſition was allowed, it muſt alſo be admitted, that conventions or general aſſemblies of the people were, in ſuch caſes, agreeable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution; and he obſerved, that we had ſeveral inſtances in our hiſtory of ſuch aſſemblies; that much good had been effected by them, and much evil prevented; that ſome of our beſt princes had been raiſed to the throne, and our worſt kings depoſed, by means of a Britiſh Congreſs. He then made a motion to the following purport: "That the Commiſſioners which are to be ſent by his Majeſty to the different parts of America be impowered to treat with any Convention, Congreſs or Aſſembly of one or more provinces, who may beſt be ſuppoſed to underſtand the inclinations of the people, without enquiring into the legality of the manner in which they had been convened, in order that a ſpeedy reconciliation might be effected, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great-Britain, and the requiſitions of the colonies."

Sir George Young ſaid, that in every diſpaſſionate converſation, which he had had with gentlemen of either ſide of the Houſe, he found they were, to a man, anxious for a reconciliation with America: He was convinced that every day's delay made this reconciliation more difficult; that the Congreſs ſeemed to him the moſt ſpeedy, as well as the moſt effectual medium by which it could be attained; and as he regretted every hour that paſſed without an effort towards this happy object, he was deſirous to adopt this, or any other, or all propoſitions calculated to promote a reconciliation.

Mr. Rice expreſſed ſome regret, that he had not been ſoon enough in the Houſe to hear the arguments by which the motion had been introduced: He wiſhed for a happy reconciliation as much as any gentleman in the Houſe, but ſaid he was deſirous, if poſſible, to avoid treating with any ſelf-created aſſembly; and he apprehended that our entering into treaty with the Congreſs would eſtabliſh its power, and lay the foundation for future troubles.

The queſtion was then called for, and the motion rejected without a diviſion.

The Houſe then went into a committee, and voted a reward for the diſcovery of the North Eaſt Paſſage; and alſo to any perſon, whether ſucceſsful or not, who in the attempt ſhould venture as far as the North Pole. After which the Chairman made his report, and about half paſt four the Houſe adjourned to this day.

Nov. 9. An intelligent correſpondent ſays, he can take upon him to aſſure us that there are more lottery tickets in the poſſeſſion of the inhabitants of ſome addreſſing towns, than in all the other towns in England put together.

Great betts are laid in the city, that within ſix months, one or both of the garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon are ſurrendered either to the French or Spaniards.

It can hardly be doubted, unleſs the Americans receive propoſals of accommodation ſoon, but they will relinquiſh all hope of peace, and throw away the ſcabbard. They have been accuſed of entertaining views of independance; it is hard to ſay, on what that accuſation is founded. Profeſſions of attachment to Great-Britain can never be ſuited to advance ſuch a deſign: Beſides embarraſſing their own councils, and diffuſing among the people ſentiments of veneration and reſpect for the Mother Country, they muſt, ſo long as they are made uſe of, abſolutely preclude all hope of foreign aſſiſtance; for who will interpoſe in their favour, while a reconciliation ſeems probable: If they aimed at independance, they would never talk of ſubmiſſion.

Their Delegates have ſaid, "Foreign aſſiſtance is attainable:" And who, that conſiders what they have to offer, can doubt it? Supplies for the fiſheries, commercial advantages, or an extent of territory, are ſtipulations too favourable for the intereſts of France and Spain to admit of their refuſing them. The ſubjects of thoſe crowns would not ſuffer their miniſters to do it. "What, it is aſked, would the Americans become ſubjects of France and Spain?" No, they would be independent of all the world, and ALLIES of the Houſe of Bourbon. If a treaty of that kind was propoſed, is it poſſible it ſhould miſcarry? Are all the world become at once entirely diſintereſted? Is every nation under heaven ſo complaiſant to us, as to refuſe riches and power, merely becauſe we wiſh them to do ſo? O! ye rulers, lay aſide your puerile witticiſms, your rhetorical tittle tattle, and apply in earneſt ſome remedy to the miſeries of your ſinking country.

Nov. 10. The King will review the 32d regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Amherſt, on Monday next, on Putney Common, previous to their emb king for Ireland.

It is ſaid the proportion of the militia for Scotland is to be 30,000 men; Lord North was ſtaggered at this demand in the Scotch, but Sir Gilbert Elliot and the Solicitor-General inſiſt upon it, and they are ſupported by all their countrymen.

The battalions raiſing by Lord Lovat's ſon are to conſiſt of 2000 men.

It is really whimſical enough to hear ſome of the members of St. Stephen's Chapel ſay, "Well, it is true we have been deceived once, but we ſhall not be deceived again if we do but ſend all the forces we can muſter, and make another attempt next ſpring." The world at large, who were not blinded with miniſterial duſt, ſaw clearly what would be the reſult of the expedition; and the miniſters were told ſo at the time, and yet they think to hum the world a ſecond time, by freſh promiſes, which there is every reaſon to think will prove as vain as the former. Heaven grant ſome more favourable winds may diſperſe the contagion which prevails in the political atmoſphere, and the ſtate be cured of its phrenzy ere it be too late. The killing northern blaſts have too long endured, and Britannia's fruits will be all ſwept away, unleſs the ſuperior powers interfere and produce gentler breezes and more propitious gales.

The following is an authentic abſtract of the army eſtimate preſented on Wedneſday by Lord Barrington to the Houſe of Commons:

Reſolved, that 20752 men be employed for land ſervice, for the year 1776, and that 659,200l. 2s. 10d. ½ be allowed for maintaining them for 365 days, from the 25th of Dec. 1775, to the 25th of Dec. 1776.

Reſolved, that 723,432l. 11s. 7d. ½ be granted for maintaining the forces in the Plantations and Africa, for the year 1776.

That 42,530l. 19s 4d. be granted for the charge of paying, and the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, for the troops of that country now ſerving in America.

That 11,503l. 7s. 3d. be granted for the pay of general and ſtaff officers for the ſervice of the current year.

That 104,136l. 6s. be granted for levy-money, for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for 1776.

That 15,072l. 12s. out of ſavings of grants of laſt ſeſſions, for the charge of an augmentation to the forces, and for levy-money for the augmentation to Major General Preſton's regiment of Light Dragoons, towards defraying the charge of levy-money for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for the year 1776.

That 26,783l. 15s. 2d. ½ be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, from the 1ſt of September 1775, to the 24th of December following.

That 46,838l. 1s. 9d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions, ſerving as above, for the ſervice of the year 1776.

That 249,655l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the office of ordnance, land ſervice for the year 1776. And,

That 225,171l. 11s. 11d. be granted for defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1775.

This day Richard Penn, Eſq; will go through an examination at the bar of the Houſe of Peers, upon a motion made for that purpoſe by the Duke of Richmond on Tueſday laſt.

James Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Berlin, arrived in London on Monday laſt; he had but four days notice to ſettle his affairs and leave that kingdom; the reaſon is not yet known, but it is conjectured his Pruſſian Majeſty intends making ſome incurſions into our German dominions.

Extract of a letter from Milford, Nov. 4.

"On the 30th of October, the commanding officer of the regiments deſtined for America received orders to diſembark the troops till further orders. It is talked here, that they are not to go for America till next ſpring."

Yeſterday the Right Hon. John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of this city, went in the city barge, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, and the different Companies in their barges, by water to Weſtminſter, where he was ſworn in at the Exchequer-bar, before the Curſitor Barons, and then returned to Guildhall, where a very ſumptuous entertainment was provided.

The Duke of Glouceſter is certainly dead; the news is not declared, that miniſtry may have time to ſettle the diſpoſal of his places.

There is nothing ſo convincing in this miniſterial conduct of the certainty of miſcarriage, that all the experienced ſoldiers, admirals, ſailors, ſtateſmen, and orators, are in the oppoſition, which proves the oppoſite party have neither heads or hands to conduct the meaſures.

A certain naval Lord is ſo chagrined at the times, that he is determined to retire into France, and paſs the remainder of his days in a monaſtick manner, but not of the order of St. Francis.

It is confidently aſſerted in the city, that the Court of Portugal has entered into a treaty with the Court of Spain, to give the Spaniards all the aſſiſtance in their power in caſe they ſhould be at war with England; and that the Spaniards are to give them the like aſſiſtance in caſe they ſhould be attacked by any European power.

Several thouſand pairs of worſted ſtockings, and inſide flannel waiſtcoats, were ſhipped yeſterday on board a veſſel in the river, bound to America, for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops during the winter.

The miniſterial addreſs intended to have been obtained on Tueſday ſurreptitiouſly at Abingdon, as the ſenſe of the county of Berks, was thrown out by a large majority of freeholders. The buſineſs opened with a ſpeech from the High Sheriff, offering to read an addreſs, and letters in favour of it, from abſent freeholders. This was agitated and allowed. Lord Abingdon then made a ſenſible ſpeech againſt it, offering a lenient, not ſanguinary petition, which he had brought with him. He was oppoſed by a Mr. Loveden. Lord Craven, and the late Sheriff Baker, ſpoke ably, and above all, Major Hartley, ſo as almoſt to draw tears in favour of his clients, the Americans.

Never was any thing more artful than the conduct of the friends of adminiſtration on Tueſday at the county meeting for Berks. They ſtrangely contended, that the meeting was called to conſider of *an Addreſs—an Addreſs they had brought with them*, and were proceeding to ſign it as the Addreſs *of the county*, abſolutely refuſing to know whether it was the ſenſe of the majority then preſent. The Sheriff refuſed to put the queſtion, whether his addreſs was the ſenſe of the majority. Upon which Lord Craven put the queſtion himſelf, and walking to the other end of the Town Hall, bid the friends of America follow him, and the reſt remain with the High Sheriff; upon which there were left not above thirty, if ſo many, in favour of the addreſs; the multitude in the intereſt of mercy and conciliatory meaſures, triumphing incredibly over the diſproportion, which was to have been impoſed on the King and kingdom, as a majority of the county of Berks.

Lord George Germaine, during the latter part of the late King's reign, was held in ſuch a light, that the Courtiers even refuſed to pay him the compliments due to his rank; Lord George is now a favourite at St. James's and in the high road to preferment.—"*Tempora mutantur "et nos mutamur cum illis.*"

Yeſterday the order of the day was read in the Houſe of Commons for the Houſe to be put into a Committee to conſider further of a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty; five eſtimates of the army, an eſtimate of the expence of five battalions of Hanoverians, and alſo an eſtimate of the ordnance, were moved to be referred to the ſaid Committee, which being done, the Speaker left the chair, and Lord Barrington, with his hands full of papers, got up and ſpoke for ſome time, as an introduction to a reſolution for 20,000 ſoldiers to be voted for the American ſervice. A motion was afterwards made for Sir Charles Whitworth to quit the chair, which occaſioned a debate that laſted till near midnight.

Brief Abſtract of the Heel *of yeſterday's Debate on a Motion of Mr. Powis, for Sir Charles Whitworth to leave the chair, when the Houſe were in a Committee of Supply.*

General Conway urged the Miniſtry to give ſome ſketch of their intended meaſures, and ſpoke much in favour of the Americans, declaring they were naturally dutiful and obedient ſubjects, and that it was obviouſly their inclination to live in a ſtate of dependance on this country.

Mr. Jenkinſon replied to him, and with great earneſtneſs entered into a defence of the preſent meaſures, declaring, that ſending a large force would do the buſineſs, and effectually end the diſpute with honour to this country. He obſerved, that none but cowards would at this moment offer terms of reconciliation, after the conciliatory propoſals of laſt year had been treated by the Congreſs with ſo much contempt, and after ſuch violent conduct had been the characteriſtic of twelve governments, who had moſt of them expelled their Governors, and daringly trampled on every right of the mother country. Mr. Jenkinſon expreſſed much ſurprize that the laſt ſpeaker, after the Americans had refuſed ſubmiſſion to the Declaratory Act (an act moved for by himſelf) and after it was notorious that they were in open rebellion, ſhould venture to call them dutiful and obedient ſubjects.

Lord John Cavendiſh followed Mr. Jenkinſon, and oppoſed Adminiſtration, declaring whenever great armaments had been agreed to by that Houſe, they were generally unneceſſary, and he inſtanced the laſt peace, immediately previous to which a great naval force had been agreed to, and never uſed.

Lord Frederick Campbell ſupported the preſent meaſures, and declared that he was in favour of raiſing a great force, for the very reaſon the laſt ſpeaker had given why he was againſt it, viz. that the meaſure might be followed by peace. His Lordſhip gave it as his opinion, that if the coloniſts were not compelled to ſubmit, this country would be merely a province to America.

Governor Johnſton paid General Conway a compliment on his valour and wiſdom, and joined him in requeſting at leaſt ſome outlines of the intention of Adminiſtration,

declaring, that as they had blundered before, the Houſe had a right to ſuſpect their plan for the future. The Governor ſpoke in defence of the General on the ground of Mr. Jenkinſon's attack, and was very ſevere on the conduct of the Miniſtry, reſpecting Governor Penn, whom they had never queſtioned, although he came purpoſely from the Congreſs to give them information, and was certainly the moſt qualified perſon that they could apply to. He ſaid he ſaw the new meaſures were all matter of riſque, and that there was no preconcerted plan of operation, that therefore the ſending a large force to America was more likely to be attended with great expence and great diſgrace, than the ſucceſs which Adminiſtration talked of.

Mr. Dempſter remarked that it was one clear poſition of the Miniſtry, that they would not end the quarrel without a further effuſion of blood; he therefore profeſſed himſelf an enemy to their ſyſtem.

Governor Pownall, after aſſuring the Houſe that he was not one of the intended commiſſioners to treat with America, aſſerted that he had good information that the Colonies were not at preſent mad enough to aim at independence, unleſs future chance forced them into it. The Governor alſo aſſerted, that he knew how peace might be reſtored, America recovered, the glory of Great Britain raiſed, the union of the empire effected, and an American revenue obtained.—He declared that this could only be done by ſending a large armed force, and he pointed out the good policy of ſuch a meaſure, both as it might affect America itſelf, and remove the fears of ſome gentlemen, who had intimated their dread of foreign powers interfering. The Governor ended his ſpeech with declaring, that as he was aſſured thoſe Americans who ſtill retained their allegiance to the mother country, wiſhed that the efforts of government might have their full operation, he ſhould on Friday move for the previous queſtion on Mr. Burke's intended plan of a reconciliation, as he was convinced no meaſure could be effectual in tending to terminate the preſent quarrel, which did not wear the face of authority, and appear to be the regular offſpring of the King's Miniſters.

Mr. Burke, with his uſual ſucceſs, raiſed the laugh of the Houſe at Mr. Pownall's expence, by ridiculing his declaration of what he could do, and what he knew; and by humouroufly ſaying the Governor had tolled the bell, and given notice, that on Friday he would perform the funeral ſervice over his intended, and as yet unknown, propoſal for a reconciliation. As he was to be killed by a previous queſtion, he begged to tell the Houſe a ſtory.—He then related a legend of a prince, whoſe parents ſuperſtitiouſly imagined he was to loſe his life by a lion, and therefore prevented him from going out, for fear of his meeting a lion; but that one day he was in a room where that animal was imitated in the tapeſtry, which in a rage he ſtruck at, and there being a nail in the wall, under that part of the tapeſtry where the lion's jaw appeared, it tore his hand, and killed him. "Now (ſays Mr. Burke) I find that I am to be killed by the foot of a more ignoble beaſt, that univerſal murderer, a Previous Queſtion; I fear the liberty of this country will die by a Previous Queſtion." He alſo replied to Mr. Jenkinſon, and in terms of very great poignancy, arraigned that gentleman (whom he termed a REAL Miniſter) for his aſſurance in predeſtinating the infallibility of the ſucceſs of his military plan, and cenſured his having ſaid the intended force *would do the buſineſs*. He was anſwered by Mr. Jenkinſon, who explained his expreſſion.

At half paſt ten the Houſe divided on the motion for Sir Charles Whitworth's quitting the chair, when the numbers were 227 Noes, 73 Ayes.

November 17. On Wedneſday the Houſe of Commons went into a Committee, to conſider of the petition from the province of Nova-Scotia, when they came to the following reſolution, viz. "That the propoſitions contained in the addreſs, petition and memorial, of the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of Nova-Scotia, of granting to Majeſty in perpetuity, a duty of poundage *ad valorem*, upon all commodities imported into ſaid province, not being the produce of the Britiſh dominions in Europe and America (Bay Salt only excepted) the ſaid duty to be under the diſpoſition of Parliament," is fit to be accepted; and that the amount of ſaid duty ſhall be eight per cent. upon all ſuch commodities.

Lord North gave notice he had matter of great conſequence to impart to the Houſe toward the latter end of the week.

A ſhip with General Burgoyne and Earl Percy are hourly expected at Dover from Boſton; the latter of whom we hear will not return to join his regiment there again in the ſpring, at the requeſt of his noble father; he being the eldeſt ſon, his Grace has been heard to declare it publicly, that for the ſake of a commiſſion he ſhould not run the riſk of his life and a Dukedom together.

Orders were Tueſday night ſent to Portſmouth for the Greyhound ſloop of war, now in dock, and fitting for America, to be got ready with all poſſible diſpatch. It is reported ſome perſons are to go in this ſhip with powers to propoſe terms of Reconciliation, the event of which may be known time enough to prevent the ſending more forces in the ſpring.

Before Gen. Gage left Boſton it was determined that the troops ſhould winter there, inſtead of going to Halifax; in conſequence of which the provincial army have thatched their tents (or hutted, as they term it) to guard againſt the inclemency of the weather, by which meaſure they intend to keep the King's troops within their lines, and prevent their foraging in the neighbouring country.

On the 6th of October the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boſton in New-England, alſo his Majeſty's Council, and the gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country to the town of Boſton, preſented very reſpectful addreſſes to his Excellency Governor Gage, on his departure from thence for Great-Britain.

A letter from Lancaſhire mentions the great damage done in thoſe parts by the late ſtorm. "I have been," ſays the writer, "a ſpectator of dreadful havock among the ſhipping. Of ſix ſhips returning from Cheſter fair, not one eſcaped, and a veſſel worth 40,000l. with ſeveral reſpectable paſſengers on board, ſunk before my eyes."

Fraſer's regiment of Highlanders is to have one Colonel Commandant, two Lieutenant Colonels, and four Majors. The ſeveral officers are to raiſe their own men.

The Charming Sally, Wilſon, a tranſport, from London to Boſton, is loſt on the Goodwin Sands, and all the people periſhed.

Capt. Nichols, of the Juno, was in company with the Annapolis, Capt. Hanſick, on the 13th inſtant, in Mount's Bay, both cloſe to the rocks, which Captain Nicholſon cleared with the greateſt difficulty; and he ſuppoſes that the Annapolis ſtruck and went immediately to pieces, as he ſaw nothing of her afterwards. He ſays there was no chance of any of the people being ſaved, as it blew very hard from the S. W. Capt. Nicholſon was obliged to throw 100 hogſheads of tobacco and a great quantity of ſtaves overboard.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt, General Hervey, and General Frazer, it is ſaid, are all fixed on, and have agreed to go to America next ſpring, if the unhappy difference ſubſiſts ſo long between Great Britain and her colonies.

At twelve o'clock this day arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, to Falmouth: ſhe has brought a great many letters. This is the laſt mail that will arrive from thence till further orders.

The order of the day being yeſterday read in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Burke propoſed his much talked of Plan for a reconciliation between the Mother Country and America. After very ably touching upon the general grounds of the diſpute, and pointing out the apparent errors of adminiſtration, this accompliſhed orator begged leave to introduce a Reconciliatory Bill, which he read to the Houſe, and was up full three hours and an half, in giving a full account of the reaſons, and their force, upon which every clauſe of his bill was framed, and the happy purport which it might effect. Capt. Walſingham, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded Mr. Burke's motion. A long and very intereſting debate enſued, which continued many hours. The following are the names of the principal ſpeakers, and the order in which they roſe: Mr. Burke, Capt. Walſingham, Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Mr. Grey Cowper, Lord Oſſory, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Lord Advocate, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Saint John, Mr. Adam, Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. George Onſlow, Governor Pownall, Mr. Mackworth, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Charles Fox, and the Solicitor General.

On Monday laſt Mr. Alderman Oliver gave notice to the Houſe of Commons, that he ſhould on that day ſe'nnight make a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting him to impart to the Houſe who were the original authors and adviſers of the meaſures which have been purſued againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed to the Houſe. He ſaid he was not unaware of the advantages and diſadvantages of his ſituation in that houſe. That he knew and lamented, that whilſt an unconnected individual was leſs liable to be carried away with any improper meaſure of party or faction, ſuch a perſon was for the ſame reaſon, and at the ſame time, leſs likely to be ſucceſsful in any meaſure that he could poſſibly propoſe.

That no man or party of men having a *perſonal* right to claim his aſſiſtance and ſupport, ſo he could have no *perſonal* claim to, and (if he had any experience in theſe matters) he feared he could have but little reaſonable expectation of the aſſiſtance and ſupport of others.

He ſaid, that being of this opinion, and not acting in concert, he ſhould not have ventured at this time to make any motion in that houſe, if that which he had to offer was not attended with circumſtances of a very ſingular nature, which entitled it to the countenance and ſupport equally of *both* ſides of the Houſe.

He ſaid, it could not have eſcaped any one's notice what decidedly contrary opinions had been all along declared on the different ſides of the houſe, relative to the meaſures againſt America.

That whilſt adminiſtration triumphed and exulted in the juſtice and wiſdom, and (what was ſtill more) in the *popularity* of their meaſures; for, he ſaid, they were repeatedly boaſting that the *ſenſe* of the *nation* was with them, yet thoſe meaſures had been treated on the other ſide of the houſe with every expreſſion of deteſtation and contempt.

This being the caſe, he ſaid, his motion would ſerve as a teſt of the *ſincerity* and *conſiſtency* of *both* ſides. For that, if they were ſincere, both thoſe who admired and thoſe who abhorred theſe meaſures muſt equally wiſh to know and make known the perſons who are *really* entitled to their admiration or abhorrence.

That the motion, therefore, which he intended to make, containing neither cenſure nor praiſe, and for the ſupport of which he ſhould truſt to the *conſiſtency* of both ſides of the houſe, would be merely to this effect:—That an humble addreſs (for *addreſſes*, he ſaid, were now in faſhion) be preſented by the houſe to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting him to impart to the houſe, who were the original authors and adviſers to his Majeſty of the meaſures which have been purſued againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed in parliament.

WATERTOWN, *January* 20.

Laſt Monday a large Ship from and owned in London, laden with Coal, Cheeſe and Porter, bound for the Miniſterial Aſſaſſins in Boſton, was taken by one of our Privateers, and carried into Newbury Port.

The ſame Day a Brig from Ireland, bound alſo for Boſton, laden with Beef, Butter, Cheeſe and Potatoes, was likewiſe taken and carried into the ſame Port.

Yeſterday Captain Manly ſent another Prize into Newbury; where from, or what laden with, we have not heard.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

The following is ſent us as a particular account of the movements of the fleet in the river ſince yeſterday ſe'nnight, and of the actions which happened in conſequence thereof.——On Friday, the 12th inſtant, Capt. Wallace, with all the veſſels under his command, conſiſting of 12 ſail, came up the river from Newport, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon landed about 250 men on the iſland of Prudence, where about 40 or 50 of our men were ſtationed, under the command of Capt. Pearce. They were ſoon fired on by the enemy, which was returned with much ſpirit; but Capt. Pearce finding the enemy greatly ſuperior in number retreated, and with his men went off the iſland; he had one man wounded and taken priſoner, and it is ſaid ſeveral of the enemy were killed and wounded. The enemy about ſun-ſet burnt ſeven houſes on the iſland, which being diſcovered here, his Honour the Deputy-Governor, General Weſt, Colonels Richmond, Martin and Cook, Capt. Allen and Capt. Wells, immediately ſet out to ſend forces upon the iſland, by way of Warren and Briſtol, from the former of which places General Weſt ordered 50 men, directing them to join ſuch as ſhould be collected at Warwick Neck, and proceed to the iſland. His Honour, with the General, then went to Briſtol, and ſent off Major Talman, with 80 men in whale-boats, who landed about the dawn of day. Capt. Barton, with a few men, had landed from Head-Quarters, but theſe at Warwick-neck were not able to join them, for want of boats. About 9 o'clock in the morning the enemy landed about 250 men, and attacked Lieut. Car, who was ſtationed with a guard of 40 men to obſerve their motions; the remainder of our men, about 50 in number, ſoon coming up, a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted three hours. The enemy ſeveral times ſent out flanking parties, which were as often drove back to their main body. They were at length drove to their veſſels, leaving our people in poſſeſſion of the iſland, having the night before got on board about 100 ſheep, but no cattle are miſſing. Two of their men were found dead after the action, and one wounded in the thigh; they likewiſe carried off a number of killed and wounded, particularly an officer, that appeared to be badly wounded, and who, it is ſuppoſed, had the command. We had only three men ſlightly wounded. Our officers and men behaved with the greateſt bravery, and had there been boats at Warwick to carry over the reinforcements from thence, it is thought the enemy's whole party would have been killed or taken. Sunday evening the enemy burnt two buildings on Patience-Iſland, on Monday they cut a quantity of wood at Hope-Iſland, and yeſterday, it is ſaid, returned to Newport.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, while the Bomb Brig lay off Prudence, the gunner and five ſeamen made their eſcape in a boat, and arrived ſafe at Briſtol.

NEW-YORK, *January* 29.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that laſt Monday the people in the ſea port towns, having notice that a ſtore ſhip with coals, porter, cheeſe, &c. for the miniſterial army in Boſton, was arrived at the Hook, a number of men in a ſmall veſſel at night boarded, took and brought her into port, where they have unloaded her. The cargoe conſiſts of 120 chaldron of coals, 100 barrels of porter, 300 ſacks of potatoes, 10 pipes of ſour crout, 4 four pounders, ſome powder and arms, and ſundry other goods: They brought 80 hogs from London, but many of them died on the voyage.

We hear from Long Iſland, that Col. Heard, with a detachment of Minute-men from the Jerſeys, purſuant to an order of the Continental Congreſs, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queen's County, that others are fled, and that all the reſt had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thouſand.

Large reinforcements are preparing in different parts, with the utmoſt expedition, for the army at Quebec. An account of the repulſe of our little army there had been received at Cambridge.

By two Gentlemen from Albany, we hear General Schuyler has taken from the Inhabitants of John's town, and parts adjacent, 670 odd muſkets, and 9 pieces of cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

A Gentleman arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia informs, that the Pomona man of war, and the Argo and Lynx ſloops, were cruizing off that iſland, and had taken ſeven or eight American veſſels, and ſent them to Antigua; and that they had advice from Antigua, that 12 or 14 ſtore-ſhips, bound from London for Boſton, were arrived there, having been blown off our Coaſt, and more were daily arriving.

On the 17th inſtant, the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland adjourned to the third Monday in February. During their ſitting, the Houſe ordered another regiment to be immediately raiſed, for the defence of that colony.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1775.

Reſolved, That this Board will, on Monday, the fifth day of February next, appoint Officers for a Company of Matroſſes, to be immediately raiſed in this province, for the ſervice of Canada. And this reſolve to be publiſhed in the news-papers, to the end applications may be made by ſuch as chooſe to enter into the ſaid ſervice.

January 30.

As rags and lint are eſſentially neceſſary for the public ſervice, this Committee moſt earneſtly requeſt the inhabitants of this city to collect what old linen they have, and can ſpare; and in the courſe of next week, perſons, properly authoriſed under the hand of the Secretary of the Committee, will call at their houſes to receive it.

Such perſons alſo as have Salt-petre to diſpoſe of are hereby notified, that ROBERT TOWERS, Commiſſary, next door but one to the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, will receive the ſame, and pay them therefor.

Extracts from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary*.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Craig, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, lately occupied by Fergus Purden, one undivided fifth part (the whole in 5 equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in front, in the whole, about 25 feet, and in depth about 50 feet; bounded by ground late of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, deceaſed, and others; the eſtate of Joſeph Chambers; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th day of February next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain compleat meſſuage or tenement, known by the name of the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres and 26 perches, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill, ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of February next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Matthias Shiveley, in Cuſheoppen, near Maybury's works, a certain log meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Salford, containing about 138 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Fry, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid will be ſold, ſundry horſes, cows, implements of huſbandry, grain in the ground, and houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. late the property of Yoſt alias Joſeph Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Richardſon, late of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to call on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, one of the Auditors, any time after the tenth of February next, in order to receive a dividend of their reſpective debts, againſt the ſaid Richardſon.

Glouceſter, January 26, 1776.

WAS taken from the ſubſcriber's, the latter end of October laſt (ſuppoſed by miſtake) A BAY MARE, and one of the ſame colour left in room thereof. Whoever made the miſtake, is deſired to return her to the ſubſcriber, and take their own again, or it will be looked on as an intended fraud, and endeavours uſed to diſcover the perpetrator.

WILLIAM HUGG.

WAS STOLEN out of the old Riſing Sun Tavern, on the 22d day of January, 1776, Six Silver Table Spoons, one of them marked I. W. S. maker's name P. C. and four of them marked E. R. and one marked W. P. Alſo a Pap Spoon, marked B. L. S. maker's name not remembered. Alſo a Pair of Silver Tea Tongs. Any perſon that will ſecure them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings *reward, paid by*

SIDNEY PAUL.

LONDON, November 2.

The Nottingham addreſſes were preſented yeſterday by Lord Howe and Lord Edward Bentinck, and are as follow:

The humble ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR *and* BURGESSES *of the town of* Nottingham, *in Common Council aſſembled,*

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the town of Nottingham, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your royal preſence with that ſubmiſſive and grateful affection which is due to the illuſtrious deſcendant of the Houſe of Hanover, and with all humility to ſupplicate the intervention of your Majeſty's wiſdom and power for the averting thoſe unuſual calamities which hang over our country, and which affect us with the deepeſt concern. In the preſent critical ſituation of theſe kingdoms, it becomes Britons to drop every conſideration but that of love to their Sovereign and their country, and to unite as one man in their endeavours, by all lawful means, to ſtay thoſe evils which threaten to involve the whole Britiſh community in one general diſtreſs. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, permit us, Sire, to expreſs our dread of the conſequences of thoſe addreſſes, which, making a ſhew of peculiar loyalty to your Majeſty, and of diſtinguiſhed zeal for the rights of the Britiſh legiſlature, recommend an unyielding purſuit of meaſures, which, whether conſtitutional or not, if we may judge from preſent appearances, are perhaps as impracticable as they are ruinous. We would yield to none in a faithful attachment to your ſacred perſon and government, or in a zealous concern for the permanence and dignity of our well tempered conſtitution. By theſe principles your Majeſty's corporation of Nottingham has ever been diſtinguiſhed, and theſe principles would we tranſmit as the moſt valuable inheritance to poſterity. We would meet the beſt ſubjects of your Majeſty in all their loyalty and zeal, but at the ſame time check, if poſſible, that intemperate paſſion, which, for the ſake of uncertain and ideal advantages, would hazard the diſmembering the Britiſh empire, and the loſs of thoſe provinces to which the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the proſperity, wealth and power of theſe kingdoms, have been ſo largely indebted, and on which the preſervation from the ambitious attempts of rival nations may hereafter principally depend. We wiſh to ſee one preſiding ſpirit actuate the whole Britiſh empire; we wiſh to ſee a due ſubordination maintained through the whole to the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, nor would we be thought to countenance any claims that lead to independence; but we fear the hand of force will never anſwer the wiſhes of any friend to this country. We dread even victory itſelf, every victory but that over the wills and affections of our American fellow-ſubjects (which arms and violence are but ill fitted to produce) as any other victory can be but temporary and deluſive, ſince the diſunion of affections with America would rob us of the moſt valuable advantages of conqueſt, and no armed force which this nation can ſpare, is, we apprehend, equal to the unwilling ſubjection of ſo wide a dominion.

"Permit us, Gracious Sovereign, with all humility to expreſs our concern at ſeeing our gallant officers and ſoldiers, in whom the generous ſenſe of duty and honour declines no danger, expoſed in this unfortunate and unequal conteſt, and our regret that their courage is not reſerved for a field, in which, againſt the natural enemies of Britain, they might win honour to themſelves and advantage to their country; in particular we grieve to find abſent on ſuch an errand, a deſcendant of that noble family, which in every walk of glory has equalled the Roman name, to whom we had entruſted our repreſentation in Parliament, where, by his ſervices to his country and to America, he might have perpetuated that grateful remembrance which his brother had ſo glorioufly acquired.

"From this melancholy view, Sire, we would willingly turn our own eyes, nor preſume to introduce to your Majeſty, if we did not hope that ſo awful a ſcene might draw your royal attention, and induce to that relief which it is in your Majeſty's power to beſtow. Actuated no leſs by unfeigned affection to your royal perſon and government, and to the true dignity and happineſs of the throne, than zeal for the welfare of our country and of poſterity, we have ventured to repreſent theſe truths in the ſerious and affecting light in which we view them. May our Addreſs appear to your Majeſty in its honeſt ſimplicity and integrity, may it contribute, with the requeſts of other your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, to call forth your paternal regard for your afflicted people.

"The firſt object of our deſires and wiſhes is, the return of peace and cordial union with our American fellow-ſubjects; and to this end, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, we make it our humble and earneſt requeſt, that your Majeſty would ſuſpend thoſe hoſtilities, which, we fear, can have no other than a fatal iſſue, and, in your great wiſdom and goodneſs, reſtore that better ſyſtem of interchangeable intereſts and affections, of whoſe bleſſing no juſt calculation can be formed, and which a long experience has proved to be an ample foundation for every deſirable advantage to this country.

"Given under our Common Seal, at the Guildhall of the town of Nottingham, the 20th day of October, 1775. ROBERT SEAGREAVE, Town-Clerk.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* GENTLEMEN, *Principal* MANUFACTURERS, *and* INHABITANTS *of the town of* Nottingham,

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"WE, the Gentlemen, principal Manufacturers and Inhabitants, of the town of Nottingham, beg leave at this intereſting period to approach your royal preſence, in the character of your moſt loyal and affectionate ſubjects, whoſe attachment to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and the conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, has been received by us as the ſacred injunction of our parents, has been inviolably preſerved, will be carried with us to our graves, and tranſmitted to our poſterity. Devoted to theſe intereſts, we rejoice in every opportunity which invites a declaration of our principles; we would not yield in theſe noble ſentiments to any ſubjects of your Majeſty's government; but like them be prepared with life and fortune to maintain the true dignity of your Majeſty's crown, the juſt, the uſeful, and practicable rights of the Britiſh legiſlature.

"Inſpired with theſe ſentiments, we have no fear, Sire, in conveying to the throne the ſenſe we have of the preſent ſituation of our country, and of thoſe ſteps which alone remain to reſcue it from that impending danger into which it is plunged. We preſume not to queſtion the good intention of thoſe who approach your Majeſty with a different language; but convinced that the meaſures which they recommend lead to irrecoverable ruin, it would ill become us to ſit ſilent ſpectators in ſuch an hour of danger, in an hour on whoſe reſolves the fate of Britain hangs.

"However juſt the claims of the Britiſh Parliament, however conſtitutional ts ſovereignty over every member of its extended empire, the ſituation of America we apprehend to be ſuch, as renders it imprudent, and of no advantage to the common welfare (the great end of ſovereignty) to enforce all theſe claims. No benefit can be greater than what reſults from the union of affections, of commerce, and of intereſts, with ſuch diſtant provinces. We lament the interruption of this union, and truſt that in the return to it your Majeſty will find the true policy of your government, the beſt happineſs of your kingdoms.

"In this great national queſtion, Sire, we decline the mention of our particular intereſts, the manufactures of this late flouriſhing town and neighbourhood, which are deeply affected by the unhappy differences with your American provinces, and will, we more than fear, be attended with irreparable injury to the merchant and the artiſan; but we earneſtly wiſh to obviate the concluſions which may be drawn from the preſent ſtate of trade, throughout the kingdom at large, as if it ſtood in no need of the tribute which our American ſettlements have hitherto paid to it. To accidental and temporary cauſes, the peace of Poland, Ruſſia, and Turkey, and the expected departure of the Spaniſh Flota, its very fortunate ſupport at this hour is owing.

"This extraordinary flow muſt ſoon ſubſide to its natural level, when the vacancy which America has been accuſtomed to fill, will be dreadfully felt through the whole Britiſh trade; but the wiſdom and providence of your Majeſty will look forward to that period, when the policy of other nations ſhall have poſſeſſed them of the manufactures which they at preſent demand of Britain, when the general decline of our European trade ſhall leave us no other reſource for ſupporting our rank in Europe, than a friendly and commercial intereſt in our American colonies, which may know no limits to their increaſe, from the parent which protects and ſmiles upon them. From this approaching fate ſave us, Sire, while ſafety may yet be found. The event of continued war may be dreadful, and repentance unavailing though univerſal. Victory cannot avert the miſchief which it threatens, but returning peace carries no terrors with it; it promiſes every bleſſing which can ſecure to ages the glory of your Majeſty's Houſe, the proſperity and happineſs of our envied country.

"Receive, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, our humble requeſt as the tribute of true loyalty, diſſipate the fears of your afflicted people. In your Majeſty's goodneſs ſtay the hand of war, and recal into the boſom of peace and grateful ſubjection your American ſubjects, by a reſtoration of thoſe meaſures, which long experience has ſhown to be productive of the greateſt advantages to this late united and flouriſhing empire."

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The laſt letters from Canada bring an account of an unſucceſsful attempt made to gain poſſeſſion of Quebec by ſtorm, on the 31ſt of December laſt, between the hours of 2 and 7 in the morning.

The General finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a deſign of carrying the town by eſcalade. In this he was encouraged by the extenſiveneſs of the works and the weakneſs of the garriſon. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a ſnow ſtorm to carry his deſign into execution, ſeveral of his men deſerted to the enemy. His plan at firſt was to have attacked the upper and lower town at the ſame time, depending principally for ſucceſs againſt the upper town. But diſcovering from the motions of the enemy, that they were appriſed of his deſign, he altered his plan; and having divided his ſmall army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made againſt the upper town, one by Col. Livingſton, at the head of the Canadians, againſt St. John's Gate, the other by Capt. Brown, at the head of a ſmall detachment, againſt Cape Diamond, reſerving to himſelf and Col. Arnold the two principal attacks againſt the lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the General, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced againſt the lower town at Aunce de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the ſignal for the attack was given, and the garriſon alarmed before he reached the place; however, preſſing on, he paſſed the firſt barrier, and was juſt opening to attempt the ſecond, when by the firſt fire from the enemy he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp Capt. J. M'Pherſon, Capt. Cheeſman and two or three more. This ſo diſpirited the men that Col. Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, Col. Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of thoſe brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and Captain Lamb's company of artillery, had paſſed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketted in, without being diſcovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loſs of a number of men. In this attack Col. Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg ſplintered by a ſhot, and was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital. After gaining the battery, his detachment paſſed on to a ſecond barrier, which they took poſſeſſion of. By this time the enemy, relieved from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force againſt this detachment, and a party, ſallying out from the Palace-gate, attacked them in the rear.

Theſe brave men ſuſtained the force of the whole garriſon for three hours, but finding themſelves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers, and the advantageous ſituation the garriſon had over them.

No regular return is yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loſs in killed and wounded amounts to about ſixty, and three hundred taken priſoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the ſlain are Captain Kendericks and Lieutenant Humphreys of the riflemen, and Lieut. Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulſe, the remainder of the army retired about three miles from the city, where they have poſted themſelves advantageouſly, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every poſſible mark of diſtinction was ſhewn to the corpſe of General Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec on the ſecond of January.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

On Wedneſday laſt departed this life, in the 53d year of his age, the much lamented JUDAH FOULKE, *Eſq; who filled ſeveral public offices, and particularly that of High Sheriff of this city and county, with remarkable reputation. Without being indebted to riches, or any very extenſive literary acquirements, he rendered himſelf acceptable to perſons of* all ranks. *Candid, judicious, tolerant and inoffenſive, he conciliated the affections of people of* all parties. *Humane, liberal, and ever ready to be ſerviceable, he acquired an uncommon ſhare of popular eſteem. Convivial, eaſy and ſincere, he was the pleaſing companion and the uſeful friend. Men of ſhowy and refined talents captivate our* minds; *but perſons poſſeſſing qualities like thoſe of the deceaſed, ſeize upon our* hearts; *nor will their virtues ceaſe to be admired while truth, friendſhip and ſincerity continue to be revered among mankind. His remains were interred on Friday in Friends burial-ground, attended by a very great number of reſpectable inhabitants of this city and county.*

On Friday laſt JOSEPH READ, Eſq; was elected Burgeſs for this city, in the room of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; who has reſigned.

A Liſt of LETTERS *remaining in the Conſtitutional Poſt-Office, in Philadelphia, January 5, 1776.*

JAMES ASHTON, Mr. Aſkel, Francis Aſbury, John Aley, Philadelphia.

B. James Barker, James Black, Margaret Blaincher, Sarah Bonnell, John Boyle, John Brown, Capt. John Brown, Eliſha Brown, Philip Brumfield (2) John Byrn, William Boſſwell, Judith Brown, Joſeph Brittle, Ann Budding, David Bynon, Philadelphia.

C. Cyrus Copper, Felix Craaford, Venlen Croons, Thomas Coppock, John Cameron, John Cockſhot, jun. Philadelphia; Philip Calvin, Amwell; Daniel Callaghan, Bordentown; Elijah Clark, Egg-Harbour; T. Cockayne, Pine-Grove.

D. Iſaac Delaviu, Azariah Dunham, James Durant, Lieut. Paul Douglaſs, Philadelphia.

E. Oſwell Eve, ſen. James Ellis, Simon Elliſon, Philadelphia.

F. John Far, John Fitzpatrick, Michael Fox, Captain John Fulford, Bernard Fearis, George Fitzpatrick, James Fitzpatrick, Nehemiah Fitzwater, Joſeph Ferguſon, Philadelphia; Charles Froggett, Upper Preſton; Hugh Frazer, Northumberland County.

G. James Gibbons, Thomas Goodwin, Stephen Gorham, William Griffiths, Enſign James Gordon, Priſoner, Captain Benjamin Greenaway, Philadelphia; Meſſieurs Greer and Coombs, Motherkill; James Gillchriſt, Lancaſter County.

H. John Hall, Michael Hays, Iſaac Heſton, Thomas Hough, Timothy Hawkins, Robert Heron, Philadelphia; Thomas Hunt, Germantown; Jordan Hopſon, Amwell; Uriah Hughes, ſen. Buckingham.

J. Captain Thomas Jann, Mary Jann, Captain Jonathan Ingerſol, Philadelphia.

K. Charles Kite, Abington.

L. James Latham, Anna Rebecca Langley, Jonathan Leeds, John Logan (2) John Lorrain, W. L. Ludert, Philadelphia; Ebenezer Large, Abraham Levy (2) Rev. Mr. Leiut, Buckingham.

M. Timothy Mahony (2) George Mann, Joſeph Maſter (2) David Mahony, John Mathews, Captain James M'Auly, Thomas Olee Mattiſon, Dennis M'Cormick (2) Mr. Murphy, Daniel Murphy, John Morton, Edward Moore, Philadelphia; John M'Culloch, Hopewell; John Millegan, Yellow Breeches; Sarah M'Kim, New-Jerſey.

N. Septimus Nibbs, Peter Nowland, Peter Neary, Thomas Newburn, Philadelphia.

O. Henry Oakman, William Oliver, Philadelphia.

P. Joſeph Peddal, Thomas Pigott (2) Seagoe Potter, Mary Proby, Philadelphia; John Potts, Pottſgrove; Iſaac Phenemon, Penn's-Neck; Joſeph Peck, Weſt-Jerſey.

R. William Robinſon, Philadelphia.

S. William Savage, John Service, David Shakeſpear, George Sikes, Thomas Simmons, Caſper Wall, Skinner, Daniel Stiles, Peggy Slunkely, John Smith, Dr. William Smith, Matthew Strong, James Stewart, Edw. Stretcher, Richard Sudlow, Capt. Woolman Sutton, Francis Swaine, Philadelphia; Fithian Stratton, Deerfield.

T. Nancy Tanner, Alex. Thompſon, John Thornber, Barſhaba Thompſon, Dr. Thomas Tillotſon, Thomas Tyrer, Philadelphia; Enos Tyſon, Upper Dublin.

W. James Walſh (4) Patrick Welſh, John Wethered, James Wallis, Robert Ward, Juſtus Walker, Daniel Peck Whipple (2) Mrs. Wheat, Amos Wheaton, Samuel Wilſon, Henry Wogt, Philadelphia; Rev. William Worth, New-Jerſey.

Chelſea Forge, January 20, 1776.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain Richard Harding, born in the Weſt of England, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an oldiſh brown cloth coat, with green lining, a red jacket, the buttons on the left ſide of the jacket, old drilling breeches, he is a thick chunky fellow, he had a large ſcar under his left cheek, his noſe large and crooked; he took with him a pitching axe; he may offer to cut cord wood, as he has followed that buſineſs for ſome time paſt at Chelſea Forge, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he left his Bail about three weeks ago. Any perſon that will take and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for their trouble. THOMAS POTTS. ¶

Moore's-Town, January 25, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Cheſter, Burlington county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, the following articles, viz. One brown and orange dorſateen gown, one brown and orange poplin ditto, two light cotton ditto, one calicoe double ſhort ditto, a ſuperfine light-coloured broadcloth ſhort cloak; a pair of white ruſſel ſtays, almoſt new; a lawn apron, one Iriſh linen ditto; one muſlin handkerchief, marked R. A; a muſlin apron, two check ditto; a kenting handkerchief; a pair of womans homeſpun cotton ſtockings, and a coarſe pillow caſe, &c. &c. It is ſuppoſed the above clothes were ſtolen by a woman. Whoever apprehends the thief and clothes, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the thief only, with reaſonable charges, paid by*
‡ SAMUEL ATKINSON.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT of LAND, ſituate on King's-ſtreet, near the Goal, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The lot is 16½ feet in front, and 220 feet deep; on the premiſes is a brick kitchen, and good ſtable; a pump of good water in the yard; there is a frame houſe on the back of the lot, one ſtory high, with a cellar, and a ſpring of water in it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent the above deſcribed lot and houſes, may have immediate poſſeſſion, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.
¶ NICHOLAS WALTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

LONDON, *October* 23.

THE late address from Coventry, framed for the purpose of fomenting civil war, having been precipitately hurried through, as well as surreptitiously introduced, several of the principal inhabitants and manufacturers of that place thought it necessary to call a meeting, where the true sense of the people might be discovered. Public notice was given by the following advertisement:

"*The* Public *are hereby most respectfully informed*,

"That a meeting is intended to be held on Tuesday "evening next, six o'clock, at the King's Head, in or- "der to consider of a dutiful, affectionate and loyal ad- "dress to his Majesty, upon the present alarming situa- "tion of affairs. As the business of this meeting will "not be taken up on a partial, narrow, or contracted "ground, but upon principles as generally extensive and "important as its nature, therefore the attendance of "every friend to his Majesty is most earnestly requested."

Coventry, Oct. 7, 1775.

In consequence of this notice, a meeting was held on the 10th, which proved a very large one, where an humble Address and Petition were agreed to. It was signed by the worthy Lords ARCHER and CRAVEN, and about four hundred other respectable freemen. Friday it was presented to his Majesty by Lord Craven, and most graciously received. The Marquis of Rockingham and the Duke of Portland were at Court. The Petition is as follows:

Coventry, October 10, 1775.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble Address and Petition of the principal Citizens, Inhabitants, Manufacturers, and Traders of the City of Coventry.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

AT a time when some parts of the kingdom, and even a small number of our fellow-citizens, profess to hold principles so opposite to our own; when they are represented to your Majesty as the genuine and general sentiments of the people of England, and particularly of your loyal city of Coventry (at all times distinguished for its zealous attachment to liberty, and the illustrious House of Hanover) we should be dead to every sense of feeling and honour, if we did not protest against such proceedings, and publicly avow our disapprobation of them.

In the present alarming crisis, to prostitute our consciences to hold the language of servile flattery and adulation, would disgrace the characters of English freemen: we are called upon by the love of our country, and by every tie of duty, to speak of things as they are; to carry truth to the foot of the throne.

When we look back upon the system of colony administration, within these few years adopted; when we observe the manner of its execution, we cannot attribute the resistance of America to the arts and designs of a few factious men, either at home or abroad; when we see a whole people, almost from north to south of that vast continent (which we claim) firmly united in one mind, and determined to oppose a system which they think ruinous to their liberty, we are naturally led to believe that they act from principle, and in consequence of self-conviction.

If we look forward to the issue of this great contest, we see the fate of the British empire determined. Our armies and our fleets (for what can withstand their valour?) may be triumphant; America may be laid low; but what laurels shall we reap by such a conquest? Either we shall have to govern a people submitting to temporary necessity, a distant province watchful of an opportunity to throw off a galling yoke, or we shall compleatly triumph over, and cut up by the root, that gallant spirit of a free people, descendants of Britons, which has cherished them in their infancy, and, through the midst of dangers, brought them to their present state of manhood;—that spirit, under which trade has flourished, and riches flowed in upon them and us.

This, Sire, together with the alarming decline of our manufactures, and the starving condition of the poor, affords us the most melancholy prospect, and to your Majesty we fly for redress.

With great humility we supplicate your Majesty, in pity to your distressed and divided people, to interpose your wonted clemency, to stop the effusion of blood, to recommend to your Parliament to consider, with all due attention, the petition from America lately offered to be presented to the throne, which we firmly believe proposes the foundation of a temple of concord, sacred to the mutual interests of Great-Britain and America; interests which seem to have been joined together by the hand of Providence, and which no friend to your Majesty and this country can wish to put asunder."

TOWER of LONDON, October 24.

Between the hours of nine and ten yesterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen-Anne-street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford-street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catchpoles of power pretended, that a forged draft for £200. had been issued by the bank of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catchpoles acquainted him, that "they had an order "signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of "State, to take him into custody on a charge of High "Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, "such of his papers as they might deem effectual for their "purpose."

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Conscious of his innocence, he smiled at the heinousness of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government-rifflers to plunder his escrutores, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaus. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs Macaulay (sister to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter addressed to "the Livery of London," under the signature of "Barnard's Ghost," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling, as men unaccustomed to honesty in the service of government usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catchpoles unto Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The King's messengers, thief-takers, or catchpoles, (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, lest justice should perceive the villainy of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, "the said Richardson, an intention of seizing the King's "person as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parlia- "ment House; also an intention of taking possession of "the Tower, and of overturning the present govern- "ment."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them, and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord Rochford and the blind Justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate ad- "mittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aside, several messages passed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of right, was soon very courteously granted as a matter of favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his "behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John "Fielding, as a magistrate, might say that which, as a "gentleman, he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whe- "ther he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the "place where he was to attend."

These disputes being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "That he should not answer any interroga- "tories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might "propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge was a second time read, at the request of Mr. Sayre, who, smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson, the informer. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford, and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer to silence Mr. Reynolds. He saved them the trouble by observing, "That he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the informer he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if, after consulting the great Law-officers of State (which his Lordship would do of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the Tower.

The following is a true copy of the

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

(COPY)

"William-Henry, Earl of Rochford, one of the "Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable "Privy-Council, and Principal Secretary of "State:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorise and "require you to receive into your custody the body of "Stephen Sayre, Esq; herewith sent you, being charged "upon oath before me, one of his Majesty's principal "Secretaries of State, with treasonable practices, and to "keep him in close custody, until he shall be delivered "by due course of law; and for so doing, this shall be "your warrant.

"Given at St. James's, on the 23d day of October, "1775, in the Fifteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign,

ROCHFORD.

"To the Earl Cornwallis, Constable of "his Majesty's Tower of London, or "to the Lieutenant of the said Tow- "er, or his Deputy."

It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a free state, his demeanor was manly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmost contempt, the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain. "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had amply experienced by giving ear to Bernard and Hutchinson. By false informations, and the vilest of suggestions, these men had consented to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody-minded administration. But whatever informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartments of a prison, conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

There is little necessity for a remark on this singular transaction. A piece of advice, however, may be given to the Tories. They have blown the coals. Let them remember Sacheverel, and, let them take care, that in roasting the Whigs, they do not burn their own fingers.

Oct. 30. By virtue of a habeas corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury-square. Messieurs Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne and Lee attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the solicitor of the treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had discanted for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to *close* confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge, and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment, and immediately after perusing it pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he observed, that that Gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (Lord M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in 500l. and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Esqrs. in 250l. each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readiness in granting the writ, and consequently giving him his personal liberty, at the same time observing, that he hoped his Lordship would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, in guarding the subject by such effectual barriers against the inroads of despotism in the worst of times." To which his Lordship replied, "I hope so too, Mr. S. let us both act constitutionally, and we shall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his Lady to their house in Oxford-street, and his friends to their respective homes.

The Lord Mayor was present, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 24.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS Mr. Stephen Sayre was yesterday committed to the Tower, it may not be altogether improper to animadvert on so extraordinary a transaction.

That Ministry are determined to execute their bloody purposes against America, no person can doubt who attends one moment to their measures.

Unfortunately for the King, that he may give his sanction to these measures, he is deceived, by his Ministers, into a belief of their utility. His Majesty is too much the Father of his people to assent to any proceedings destructive of their welfare, unless the truth was hidden from his eyes. Hence every deception hath been practised on the easy good nature of the prince; every imposition hath been palmed on the virtuous integrity of the sovereign, which vice could suggest, or the diabolic father of lies maliciously invent. To justify an infringement of the American charters, the colonists were represented as extremely refractory; and to palliate the wanton ravages of ministerial war, his Majesty was taught to believe, that the most loyal of his American subjects wore the masques of the vilest traitors. These arts have proved too successful to be as yet dispensed with. Not content to impose on the monarch an erroneous opinion of his American subjects, the allegiance of those who preside in England is to be rendered suspicious. Plots, conspiracies, and machinations against the government, are to be conjured up to serve the temporary purposes of administration. His Majesty's fears are to be alarmed; he is to be taught to suppose, that Mr. Stephen Sayre formed a design on his person; the King's heart, in short, is to be turned against—the most faithful of his subjects, lest his eyes should be opened to the most wicked of his Ministers.

The tories, ever since the expulsion of their favourite Stuart, have been most excellent fellows at a plot; in the person of Mr. Sayre they have only revived the old game. It was not without design that the Secretaries of State were converted into Middlesex Justices. Lord Rochford is now one of the quorum—the game is up—the whigs are started—the tories are in full cry, nor will they desist from the pursuit, until, like staunch blood-hounds, they shall have gorged their stomachs with the purpled gore.—Should not the people recollect, that John, Earl of Bute, is the master huntsman of the pack? PELTON.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 28.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WHEN his Majesty ascended the throne of his ancestors, it seemed to promise a glorious and happy reign, as he desired the assistance of every honest man; and had he not, like Rehoboam, refused the counsel of the old men, we should have been a happy people; but how is the fine gold become dim!

Last war, when we were fighting in a just cause, God prospered all our endeavours, and no place, though ever so strongly fortified, could stand before the British arms; witness the Havannah, Martinico, Guadaloupe and Belleisle. But in the unnatural war, in which we are embruing our hands in the blood of our countrymen, what success has crowned these diabolical undertakings? though against an undisciplined people. It seems as if the Almighty was displeased with the measures ministry are now pursuing, as the vessels laden with porter for the use of the King's troops are sunk, the sheep and hogs die very fast, so that it is probable they will be able to carry but few alive to the destined port; and if God is on their side, all the malice of men or devils will never be able to subdue them.

I remember a remarkable circumstance last war in the siege of Madras by Monsieur Lally. After Lally had cut off their supply of water, and it was expected that the garrison would very soon capitulate for want of that necessary article of life, a soldier in the garrison went to drink at a tank of water, that before that time had ever been thought to be salt, but to his great astonishment, it proved to be fresh and wholesome. As soon as Lally heard of this miraculous supply, brute as he was, he drew off his forces, with this reply, "*Me no fight against God, "me fight against Man.*" HUMANITAS.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

THE noted TAVERN and FARM, known by the name of the Black Horse, situated part in Martick and part in Strasburgh townships, Lancaster county, ten miles from the Borough, on the Newport road. The Farm contains about 90 acres of rich, cleared land, and between 16 and 20 of improved meadow. On the premises stand a large barn, good stabling, and an apple orchard. The whole will be under good fencing, when the present tenant moves off. Any person inclining to rent said Farm, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in Martick. JOHN FRIES, Esq; in Strasburgh, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 5, 1776. 6*W*. JOHN GIBSON.

COPPERAS, Allom, Brimstone, Braziletto, Copper in Bags and Barrels, excellent Florence Oil in Chests, Piemento, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and COMPANY,

At their Warehouse, in Market-street, near the London Coffee-House. 3*W*6

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in [illegible] township, Philadelphia county, a sorrel HORSE, about 11 years old, about 14 hands high, some white on his hind feet, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 9, 1775. DAVID COMES.

Chester, January 10, 1776.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, one full half part of one sixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; situate in Aston, Thornbery and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, situate in Thornbury; subject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100l. bounded by land of Persifor Frazer, Joseph Talbot, Isaac Taylor, and others; late the estate of James Thompson; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in New-London township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloyd, Isaac Montgomery, John Henderson, and Robert Cain; late the estate of Robert Montgomery; seized and taken in execution by

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-town township, Chester county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre; bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearsley, and Richard Collett; late the estate of John Hunt; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott; late the estate of Patrick Carson; seized and taken in execution by

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate on High-street, in the Borough of Chester, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 3l. per annum, to Joseph Howell. And also a certain other messuage, and lot of ground, situate in Chester aforesaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 2l. per annum, to Francis Richardson; late the estate of John Schantlan; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 5th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Uwchland township, Chester county, containing 170¼ acres; bounded by lands of George Phipps, Griffith John, Robert Allison and others; late the estate of Daniel John; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township, in the county of Chester, containing 63 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Samuel Armstrong, William M'Kim, William Peoples, and Robert Allen; late the estate of John M'Pherson; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 6th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, containing 287 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Davison and others; late the estate of James Martin; seized and taken in execution by †

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to be directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the first day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of land, containing about 115 acres, situate in Lower-Makefield township; bounded by lands of Thomas Winder, Moses Winder, William Yeardley, deceased, and others; late the property of Matthias Simcock; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the fifth day of February next, a valuable messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of about 110 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the townships of Warrington and Warwick, on the road leading from the Old York Road to Bethlehem, &c. bounded by land of Patrick Carr, and others; it being an old accustomed house of entertainment. Also a large quantity of household goods and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, and farming utensils; now in the possession of Matthew Knox; late the property of John Craig; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the eighth day of February next, a messuage or tenement, and plantation of about 86 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Bensalem; bounded by the land of Harman Vansant, Harman Titus, John Rodman, and others; during the life of Peter Vansant therein; late the estate of the said Peter Vansant; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away in the night of the 15th inst. from the Subscriber, living in Arch-street, Philadelphia, an English servant girl, named Ann Watson, about five feet high, has dark hair, a pale complexion, and marked with the small-pox; had on when she went away a dark brown stuff gown, a blue quilt, check apron, red cloak, and black hat, wears a Queen's night-cap, made of plain linen; looks very innocent, but is given to drink. Whoever secures said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS DOWMAN.

Lancaster Goal, January 16, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that we, *John Williams*, and *John Brown*, languishing prisoners in the Goal of Lancaster, intend applying to the honourable House of Assembly of this province, at their next sitting, in February, to obtain an Act to be made for the relief of our persons from confinement. JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN BROWN. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away, on the first inst. from the subscriber, living in Monmouth County, East Jersey, an English servant man, named William Newman Lonley, a farmer, about 25 years of age, near 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably well set, full face, of a swarthy complexion, and has brown strait hair; had on when he went away a round mochhat, brown cloth coat, with many spots of tar about it, a light coloured laced jacket, and a cotton and linen red and white ditto, a white linen shirt, greasy buckskin breeches, black and white yarn stockings, and a pair of pale blue worsted ditto, a pair of strong shoes and a pair of pumps. Whoever secures the above servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia, or to ROBERT WRIGHT.*

It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. ¶

WILLIAM PEARSON

INTENDS to leave the province as soon as possible, and desires all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid; and all persons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately, or before the 15th of February next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity to put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the partnership of PEARSON and NEWMAN, are requested to make speedy payment. ¶

WHEREAS in and by virtue of a certain order of James Logan, Esq; late Secretary of the Land Office, and one of the Commissioners of Property, there was surveyed unto Peter Allen, on the 5th day of November, 1720, a certain Tract of Land, situate on Shickasolungo Creek, then in Chester, but now in Lancaster county, containing 200 acres and allowance. And whereas the said Peter Allen sold and conveyed the said tract of land unto the Reverend James Anderson, now deceased, which said James Anderson sold and conveyed the said tract unto William Wilkins. And whereas the heirs at law of the said William Wilkins have sold and conveyed the same tract of land unto me, who have again sold and conveyed the same unto Andrew Kershy; but inasmuch as the bills of sale or conveyances from the said Peter Allen to the aforesaid James Anderson, and from the said James Anderson to the aforesaid William Wilkins, cannot be found, the said Andrew Kershy refuses to pay off and discharge the remainder of the consideration money of the said land, according to his contract: I do hereby give notice to the said Peter Allen or his heirs, and the heirs of the said James Anderson, that I intend applying to the Honourable House of Assembly of this province, at their next sitting, on the 12th day of February next, for a law to supply the loss of the said two bills of sale or conveyances, when they may have an opportunity to be heard thereon, if they have any just or reasonable objections against my application.

Lancaster, Dec. 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN LYTEL.

Coventry, January 2, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the house of B. Brownback, last night, a black HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a bald face, and his fore feet white above the first joint, about 8 years old, a natural pacer, with a new saddle on with a green cloth with fringe, and a half-worn curb bridle. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the said B. Brownback, or to the owner, shall have a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, and if stolen FIVE POUNDS for the thief, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PETER PAUL.

Chester, January 21, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negroe man, named Bristol, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a brisk lively fellow, and says he belongs to Frederick Baker, of Philadelphia, and did once belong to Jonathan Cowpland, in Chester. Also Cornelius Leary, who says he is a servant to Mary Thomas, in Chester county; he stutters very much when he goes to talk. Their owners are desired to come, pay charges and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ *JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.*

Reading Goal, January 1, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to JOHN HUSBAND, in South-Carolina; he is supposed to be about 25 or 30 years of age; he says he run from his master in December 1774. His master, if he has any, is desired to come, within two months from the date of advertising, pay charges, and take him away, or else he will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the county of Northampton, against a certain James Boyd, late of the said county, yeoman; upon which attachment, the goods and chattels of the said James, under the value of Five Pounds, have been attached.---This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said James Boyd, that they be and appear, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the house of JOST JOHNSON, in Bethlehem, Tavernkeeper, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the said Act.

December 25, 1776. J. OKELY. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Franconia township, Philadelphia county, an English servant maid, named MARY STUART, has light brown hair, grey eyes, and is about 5 feet two inches high; had on, when she went away, a dark brown gown, a black, white, and red calicoe short gown, three striped lincey petticoats, two of them black and white, a black bonnet, old linen apron, two tow aprons, a dark striped silk handkerchief, and a white flowered lawn ditto, old blue stockings, footed with black, good strong new shoes, with white metal buckles. Whoever secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ GEORGE CHRISMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 7th instant, an apprentice lad, named *William Tonry*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, wears his own hair, of a sandy colour, curled, fair complexion, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on, and took with him, a suit of superfine broadcloth, of a purple colour, about half-worn, a blue surtout, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of black knit breeches, one white shirt, two others of brown linen, one new the other patched in several places, several pair of stockings, worsted and yarn, two muslin stocks, a beaver hat about half-worn, one pair of shoes. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and will bring him to the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 15, 1776. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

N. B. The above *William Tonry* has been seen at Trenton, on his way to New-York, in company with one *William Gibney*, a deserter from the first battalion in Philadelphia. They have both changed their surnames, *William Tonry* goes by the name of *William Brown*, and *William Gibney* by the name of *William Drake*. ¶

RUN away, on the 25th of December last, from the subscriber, living in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, a Dutch servant man, named *Frederick Dighweyer*, a Hanoverian born, speaks but very poor English, a Mason by trade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, wore his own short brown hair, has a scar on the top of his head, by a cut with a sword; had on, when he went away, a blue coat and jacket, black knit breeches, ribbed stockings, a pair of pumps, with square plated buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MARTIN RITTENHOUSE. ¶

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Brig *MINERVA*,

JOHN WINNING, MASTER,

WILL be clear to sail by the 20th of February next, at fartheft. For Passage only, apply to JOSEPH WILSON, or the Master on board. There will be every necessary Accommodation provided for Passengers, and those whom this Opportunity may suit, are desired to be speedy in applying.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Chester, Bucks, and Lancaster, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the same, at Easton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the same month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Chester, for the county of Chester, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennsbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, inclusive; at which respective times and places, all persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

December 7, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin, Philadelphia county, a sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, has two white hind feet, paces and trots, is about 15 hands high, when he went away was shod behind and before. Whoever takes up the said horse and returns him, shall have the above reward. JOHN WEIS. ¶

For BARBADOS.

The Snow PHILADELPHIA,

MICHAEL POWER, Master;

A New vessel, and a prime sailer, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail the beginning of February, wind and weather permitting. For passage, apply to the master on board, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff, or to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY.

WHEREAS the late partnership of LITLE and FLOWER did dissolve on the 20th of November last; therefore, all persons indebted to the said partnership are desired to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN FLOWER, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without distinction; and all those that have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. Said FLOWER continues the business as usual, at his new store, one door above Elfrith's-alley, in Second-street. JOHN LITLE, BENJAMIN FLOWER.

N. B. All persons indebted to Jacob Heston, and Company, by Note or Book debt, for dealings at their store, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, are desired to make immediate payment to John Litle, at the said store, who carries on the business as usual.

‖ 3 M. JACOB HESTON.

Germantown, December 28, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleasantly and conveniently situated, on the main street in Germantown (adjoining the lots of Mr. Christopher Sower, Printer, and John Bringhurst, Coach-maker) for a Gentleman's country seat, or retirement from business. It has a fine level front of 161 feet, or more, on which is a good garden, the dwelling-house stands 80 feet back from the street, is 54 feet wide at the front, with 4 rooms, a cellar and 2 kitchens. The whole house was rebuilt in the best manner last year. At the front of the house is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and sufficient stabling for 6 creatures, and a strong stone building in the orchard, fit for any use. There is also on the premises a fine orchard of two acres, with the best apple, pear, and other fruit trees; several acres of rich arable land, quite level, so that the manure cannot be washed away, a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a strong stream of water, some woodland for posts and rails, a good stone quarry, and the whole is in good fence. It is part of the tract commonly called Frankford Company Lands, subject to 5s. groundrent, which may be redeemed for 5 or 6 pounds. For terms, apply to the owner on the premises. ANTHONY STIEMER. ¶

PRINTING,

In *English*, *German*, and other Languages.

THE Subscribers being provided with a general Assortment of NEW and ELEGANT TYPES, and other Printing-Materials, have opened an OFFICE, at the Corner of *Coats's-Alley*, in *Second-street*, above *Race-street*, opposite the Sign of the BUCK; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different Branches, with Care, Fidelity and Expedition: And as they are determined to use their utmost Endeavours to give Satisfaction to those who may be pleased to employ them, they humbly request the Favour and Encouragement of the Public in general, and their Friends and Acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, and *Philadelphia, Dec.* 18, 1775. CHARLES CIST.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate to BLANCH ROBERDS, late of the city of Philadelphia, shopkeeper, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts of the subscriber, living in Glouceſter town, New-Jersey, that they may be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay the same to ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, acting Executor.

N. B. To be sold, a likely Negroe GIRL, who has had the small-pox and measles. ¶

December 10, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Cumberland county, an indented servant man, named *Daniel Duncan*, about 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty much pock-marked, dark brown hair, and large grey eyes; had on, when he went away, a green sailor's jacket, with sleeves, a pair of white linen drawers, blue yarn stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he stole a new beaver hat, and a new surtout coat, of a brown and white colour. Likewise the subscriber lost an old worked Pocket-book, in Philadelphia, with a servant's indenture, and sundry papers. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in goal, shall have the above reward, and Twenty Shillings for the Pocket-book and papers, paid by WILLIAM ADAIR.

Said servant lived with William Cambell, in the same place. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on First-day, the 24th instant, from the subscriber, living on Newtown Creek, in Glouceſter county, an English servant lad, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured bushy hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket, very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the redish cast, buckskin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarse homespun shirt, quite new, grey yarn stockings, lately footed, old shoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKERY.

☞ It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory. *December* 27, 1775. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 9th of November, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, two year old sorrel MARE COLTS; stars in their foreheads, each paces and trots, one white mane and tail, both docked. Whoever takes up and secures said Colts, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM WILMER. ¶